

MULTIPLE POINT OF VIEW
IN KAREN M. MCMANUS'S *ONE OF US IS LYING*



A Thesis

***Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Humaniora in English and Literature Department Adab and Humanities Faculty
Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar***

By

AYU SARI ANDHARA

Reg. Number: 40300114145

ENGLISH AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY

ALAUDDIN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR

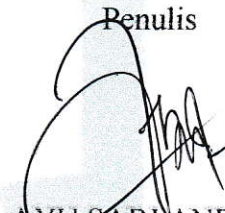
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AYU SARI ANDHARA
40300114145

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
ALAUDDIN
M A K A S S A R

PERSETUJUAN PEMBIMBING

Pembimbing penulisan skripsi saudara **Ayu Sari Andhara, NIM 40300114145**, Mahasiswi Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, setelah dengan seksama meneliti dan mengoreksi skripsi yang bersangkutan dengan judul **“Multiple Point of View in Karen M. McManus’ *One of Us is Lying*”** memandang bahwa skripsi tersebut memenuhi syarat-syarat ilmiah dan dapat disetujui untuk diajukan ke sidang Munaqasyah.

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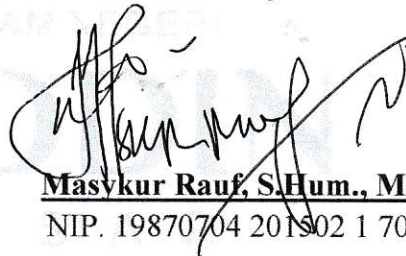
Romang Polong, 15 Februari 2019

Pembimbing I



Dr. Serliah Nur, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.Ed.
NIP. 19730905 200501 2 003

Pembimbing II



Masykur Rauf, S.Hum., M.Pd.
NIP. 19870704 201302 1 7001

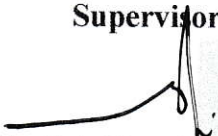
APPROVAL SHEET FOR THESIS

Title of Thesis : Multiple Point of View in Karen M. McManus's *One of Us is Lying*
Name : Ayu Sari Andhara
Reg. Number : 40300114145
Program : Bachelor of Degree (S1) English and Literature Department
Date of Proposal Examination : November 9th, 2018


Romang Polong, February 15th, 2019

Supervised by:

Supervisor I

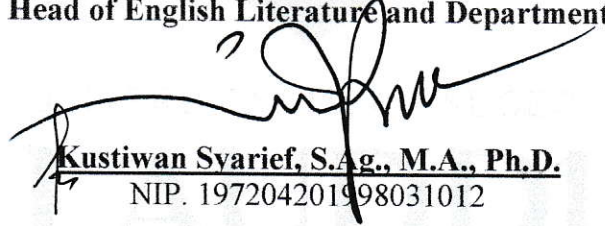

Dr. Serliah Nur, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.Ed.
NIP. 19730905 200501 2 003

Supervisor II


Masykur Rauf, S.Hum., M.Pd.
NIP. 19870704 201502 1 7001

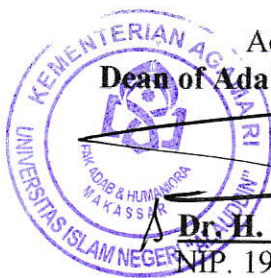
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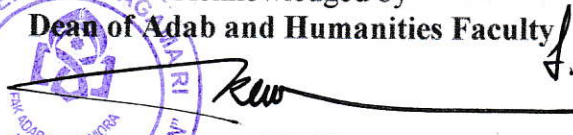
Head of English Literature and Department


Kustiwan Syarief, S.Ag., M.A., Ph.D.
NIP. 197204201998031012

Acknowledged by

Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty




Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag.
NIP. 19691012199603 1 003

PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI


Skripsi yang berjudul “**Multiple point of view in Karen M. McManus’s *One of Us is Lying***” yang disusun oleh **Ayu Sari Andhara, NIM: 40300114145**, mahasiswi Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Alauddin Makassar, telah diuji dan dipertahankan dalam ***Sidang Munaqasyah*** yang diselenggarakan pada **Kamis, 28 Februari 2019 M.**, bertepatan dengan **23 Jumadil Akhir 1440 H.**, dan dinyatakan telah dapat diterima sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum) dalam ilmu Adab dan Humaniora, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris (dengan beberapa perbaikan).

Romang Polong, 28 Februari 2019 M.
23 Jumadil Akhir 1440 H.

DEWAN PENGUJI

Ketua : Dr. Hj. Syamzan Syukur, M.Ag.
Sekretaris : Faidah Yusuf, S.S., M.Pd.
Munaqisy I : Dr. Umar Thamrin, S.Ag., M.Hum.
Munaqisy II : Sardian Maharani Asnur, S.Pd., M.Pd.
Konsultan I : Dr. Serlia Nur, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.Ed.
Konsultan II : Masykur Rauf, S.Hum., M.Pd.
Pelaksana : Maryam Asri, S.Ag.

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Diketahui oleh:
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora
UIN Alauddin Makassar, 




Dr. H. Barsihannor, M.Ag.
NIP. 19691012 199603 1 003

9. All of the people who have helped and prayed for me that cannot be mentioned one by one. Finally I as the researcher sure that this research far from being perfect, so that I sincerely appreciates the constructutive criticism from the readers.

Last but not least, I dedicated to the readers the best quote from Robert Evans which relation with this research:

"There are three sides to every story: your side, my side, and the truth. And no one is lying." –Robert Evans

If you want to create dimensional (not flat) characters, you should understand *everyone's* perspective in the story. And believe me, no one is a villain in their own story.


The Researcher

Ayu Sari Andhara

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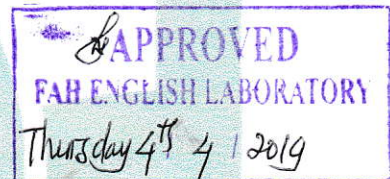
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ABSTRACT

Name : Ayu Sari Andhara
Reg. Number : 40300114145
Major : English and Literature Department
Faculty : Adab and Humanities
Title : *Multiple of Point of View in Karen M. McManus' One of Us is Lying*
Supervisor I : Serliah Nur
Supervisor II : Masykur Rauf

This Research discussed about multiple point of view which aimed to find out the levels of point of view in portraying multiple point of view of the main characters and to reveal the author's reason of choosing multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel. This research based the theory on multiple point and levels of point of view which proposed by Rasley. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The researcher applied note taking as the instrument to get valid data. The findings showed that four main characters in *One of Us is Lying* novel had the levels of point of view. The author used all the levels of point of view in Bronwyn and Addy Character, five levels on Cooper character, they were camera-eye, action, perception, thought, and emotion. Nate, the author only applied two levels of point of view, they are camera-eye and thought. The researcher concluded that two types of point of view were used such as first and third person. First person point of view found in action, thought, emotion and deep immersion level. Then, third person found in camera-eye and perception level. The reasons of the author chose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel based on the author's answers in her official website in order to create a tension, to show individual perspective of characters, and to develop each main character in *One of Us is Lying* novel.

Keywords: *Point, Multiple and Levels of Point of View, Author, Novel.*



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of Background, Research Question, Objective of Research, Significance of the Research, and Scope of the Research.

A. Background

The opinions or feelings shown by individuals in a situation or an event can be known as point of view. As an element of literary work, point of view can be used by authors as a means of perception to show various things in a story, poem, or essay. Point of view can be in the form of ideas, values or attitudes, and life's perspective. The effectiveness of point of view cannot be separated from the ability of the author to examine the story and make the story more interesting. Point of view is the first step that every writer has to decide before writing a story.

A Novel as a work of fiction also uses a point of view in storytelling. A novel tells a variety of problems that are more complex compared with other works of fiction. Nurgiyantoro (2015:9) states that Novel is a work of fiction that reveals aspects of humanity that are more complex and presented elegantly. By determining the point of view in a story, it can affect the complexity of the story in the novel. A novel with an interesting point of view will produce an interesting story as well. However, an author still has to consider which point of view that will be the most suitable to narrate the story and also can comply with the readers' contentment.

In reading the story, the reader does not only imagine the physical form of the character or the background used in the story but the reader can also feel the

inner conflict of the character as well as the conflict between characters in a story. This is the interesting part of the point of view to be studied. Point of view brings the reader to see, feel, and appreciate the meaning of life experiences that the author feels through his work. Pickering and Hoeper in Minderop (2011: 87) also added that by understanding the use of point of view, researchers are not only able to analyze the characterization, but almost all the elements in literature can be known.

Genette in Nurgiyantoro (2015: 341) also states that the Reader's understanding of the point of view will determine how far the perception and appreciation, even the assessment of the novel is concerned. In order to put the reader's emotion into the story, the writer must show a clear character perspective. The readers can enter into the point of view of characters by seen from how deep the author displays the character's point of view in the story.

There are some types of point of view in literature, they are first person point of view, second person point of view, and third person point of view. Besides that, there are also those called multiple point of view, where this point of view is rarely used by authors. Multiple point of view is the point of view used by more than one point of view character in telling a story. Based on Rasley (2008:194) multiple point of view are used to show the knowledge, perception, goals, and interpretations of each character in the story. Reading novels with multiple point of view can often enhance the story because the readers can see the lives of more than one character come into play, whether it is giving their version of the same event or telling a different part of the tale entirely.

In daily life, two people who experience the same event simultaneously can have different versions of the event. Each of them responds or opinions take from their past experiences, from where they are observing the event, or from the belief in right and wrong behavior, and from what they hear and see the event. A similar situation exists in the literature. The reader can illustrate the point of view based on who sees and tells about an event. The same story can be a different story depending on which side the story is seen.

As Allah SWT says in Holy Qur'an:

وَعَسَى أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ وَعَسَى أَنْ تُحِبُّوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ شَرٌّ لَكُمْ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَ

Translation:

“But perhaps you hate a thing and it is good for you, and perhaps you love a thing and it is bad for you, Allah knows, while you know not”. (QS. Al-Baqarah 2: 216)

Based on the verse above, Allah SWT explains that surely, there is no human who knows something of certain things, perhaps behind something unlikeable, there is a goodness and behind something likable, there is a badness (Quthb in Fi-Zhilalil-Qur'an, 2000: 265). Therefore, the researcher concludes that something that is considered good, it is bad and something that is considered bad, it is good. Similarly, in real life, people sometimes love or think true something, but others hate or think that is wrong. It depends on someone's point of view.

One of Us is Lying is a murder mystery novel. The story is told in multiple point of view by the four main characters. By multiple and alternate viewpoints of the four main characters, the reader is invited to explore the feelings and the

things experienced by each of them in a better way. Actually, the reason why the researcher is interested in choosing this novel as the object of the research because the researcher wants to know the difference of the point of view of the four main characters in the same case in this story. The novel *One of Us is Lying* is one of the works by Karen M. McManus. The novel was published on 30 May 2017 and translated into 37 languages. Karen succeeds to attract readers by introducing the characters into an interesting point of view, so that is why *One of Us is Lying* novel is included in the ranks of The New York Times Bestseller.

Furthermore, to show multiple point of view of each main character in the novel, the researcher used the levels of point of view consisting of the camera-eye, action, perception, thought, emotion and deep immersion. Therefore, the researcher conducted the research under the title “Multiple point of view in Karen M. Mcmanus’s *One of Us is Lying*”.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study that has been explained above, the researcher formulated the research questions as follow:

1. How are the levels of point of view portrayed multiple point of view of the main characters in *One of Us is Lying* novel?
2. What are the reasons of the author choose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel?

C. Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions stated above, the objectives of this research were to:

1. Find out the levels of point of view in portraying multiple point of view of the main characters in *One of Us is Lying* novel.
2. Know the reasons of the author for choosing multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel.

D. Significance of the Research

This research was expected to give theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research makes the researcher and the reader understand more about point of view. Practically, the researcher hoped this research can be used as an additional reference and information for further researches related to this research. In addition, the result of this study can give a positive contribution and can be useful as a reference to the study of English and Literature, especially about multiple point of view.

E. Scope of the Research

In this research, the researcher focused on describing the levels of point of view of the main characters used in *One of Us is Lying* novel based on Rasley's (2008: 226-241) theory which included of the Camera-eye, action, perception, thought, emotion, and deep immersion. The theory was used to portray multiple point of view of the main characters in the novel. Furthermore, this research also focused on the questions and answers of Karen M. McManus in her website www.karenmcmanus.com to find the reasons of the author choose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviewed some previous findings, some related topics namely The Definition of point of view, Types of point of view, Levels of point of view, Synopsis of *One of Us is Lying* novel and Biography of the author.

A. *Previous Findings*

The researcher presents some previous findings which correlate with this research. First, Fikriani (2014), in her thesis entitled “An Analysis on the Use of Point of View in Fan Fiction Entitled *Bad Boy* Written by Kfanfiction on *Asianfanfics* Site”. This research is designed as qualitative research by using interview and documentation as the method for collecting data. This research aims to analyze the kinds of point of view found in *Bad Boy* fan fiction based on Minderop’s theory and to know the advantages of using second person point of view found in the fan fiction *Bad Boy* written by Kfanfiction on *Asianfanfics* Site. The result of this research shows that kinds of point of view found in *Bad Boy* fan fiction based on Minderop’s theory which are the Physical point of view, the mental point of view, and personal point of view. As for the advantages of using second person point of view in *Bad Boy* fan fiction based on an interview conducted towards the author, they are the second person makes the reader becomes more than an observer; the second gives the reader a new different experience; and lets the reader questions the story in a more personal way.

Second, Munira (2017), in her thesis entitled “The Analysis of Point of View in Rachlin’s “*Foreigner*”. She uses Descriptive method and note taking

techniques. This researcher aims to find out the point of view in Rachlin's "Foreigner" and the reason for choosing that point of view by the author. The result of this analysis shows that the author uses the first person point of view in Rachlin's "Foreigner"; the author's reason for choosing this point of view is to say that she is involved in the events of the work. She would like to establish an accurate impression of the mind and heart of the readers so the readers must be sure that the story conveys can be happened in human real life.

Third, Sofyanti (2014), her thesis entitled "An Analysis of Point of View and Plot on Capotes's *In Cold Blood*". The study is categorized as qualitative research. She chooses the descriptive-interpretative method. It eases her to describe and gives views about the analysis. She uses library research as the technique of data collection related to the study. This research aims to analyze the kind of point of view Capote used on *In Cold Blood* and knows the plot's construction on Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood*. In analyzing the data, she finds the result of the research from the analysis of point of view and plot. The first study shows that Capote used the third point of view. Specifically, Capote applied the omniscient point of view to give a space for the reader. By shifting his narration into the characters, Capote can give different views of *In Cold Blood* without spoiling his own thoughts. The second study shows that the plot on Truman Capote's *In Cold Blood* is also suitable with Freytag's pyramid which is constructed in five stages, they are Exposition (introduction of the main characters on *In Cold Blood*), rising action (the murder is revealed; the escaping of Perry and Hickock), climax (investigation; the murders get captivated), falling action (the

murders get arrested; trial to decide their sentence), and resolution (final execution).

Based on some previous findings above, the similarity between those previous findings and this research is about the use of point of view as an element of literary work, and also all those previous findings use qualitative research same as this research. The difference between them is the focus of the object of the study. Fikriani's thesis uses Minderop's theory in analyzing the data and she also interviewed the author through online conversation from social media to find out the advantages using second person point of view in her research. Munira's thesis uses structuralism approach in analyzing point of view in her research and she sent an email to the author to find out the reason of the author for choosing first person point of view. Then, Sofyanti focuses on point of view in literary journalism by Capote's *Cold Blood*. She also analyzes plot in her research. Meanwhile, in this research focuses on the levels of point of view to show multiple point of view of the main characters in the novel and the researcher also focuses on the reason of the author use multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel based on questions and answers of the author in her website.

B. Pertinent Ideas

1. The Definition of Point of View

In literary work, the one who tells a story is called the narrator, whereas point of view is the narrator's means to indicate the position from which the story is told. Point of view is one of the most important and complex choices presented to fiction writers. It affects narrative elements such as tone, theme, and tension,

but most importantly, it affects the relationship between narrator, reader, and protagonist (Hawke, 2015: 1). The term of the point of view is also explained by Perry Lubbock in his book *The Craft of Fiction*. Based on Lubbock (1972: 251-257) the point of view means the relationship between the position of the narrator and the story. Is the narrator inside or outside the story? There are two kinds of relationships, they are the third person narrator relationship with the story and the first person narrator's relationship to the story.

In this case, point of view is the author's choice in using the character of the story. Point of view by Minderop (2005: 88) is basically a strategy, technique, tactics that chosen by the author to express his ideas, his view of life and interpretation of life through the story. All of this is channeled through the character's point of view. What is conveyed through viewpoints contains content that is deeper and broader than what is contained in the perspective itself. Rasley (2008: 90) states that point of view is the perspective from which the reader experiences the event of the story. Perspective means perception, thought and emotion, and point of view determine whose perceptions (sight, hearing and the rest of the sense), whose thoughts, whose emotions, you get as you read the story.

Based on the definitions above the researcher concludes that the point of view is focused on *who*, *who* is speaking and *who* is telling the story. Point of view is defined by the type of narrator that the author chooses to tell the story.

2. The Types of Point of View

Beaty (2002: 66) suggests that authors must pay careful attention to the focus at any given point in a story. Before deciding which point of view to use in

a story, it is really important to understand what kind of story the authors want to write then a suitable point of view can be chosen. Generally, point of view in literary work is divided into single point of view and multiple point of view. Single point of view uses the single narrator in telling a story as the first person *I*, second person *you*, and third persons *he*, *she*, *it*. Multiple point of view uses more than one narrator in telling a story or more than point of view of characters in a story.

a. Single Point of view

Single point of view puts one character's experience front and center in the scene, exploring an entire event only through that deep perspective (Rasley, 2008: 156). Each scene will be done through the point of view of one character as a first person, second person, and third person.

1) First Person

First person point of view involves of either of the two pronouns *I* or *we*. First person is a close point of view because the reader along inside the narrator, who is also one of the characters in the story. Rasley (2008: 50) says that in first person point of view, the author controls the entire scene, describing in the setting and action through her particular perspective and in her own voice. In the first person point of view, the narrator can be one of the characters usually the main character or as an observer who tells about another character in the story known as first-person observer.

First-person observer, the story is told by someone who is an observer of the action of the main character. The narrator witnesses the story but does not

necessarily experience the story is told. The observer is limited to his own perspective because the narrator cannot see into the main characters' minds. Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that in the first person, the narrator is involved in the events that occur in the story as the main character as well as the observer in the story. By using the first person point of view, the reader is drawn into the story.

2) Second Person

Second person point of view is also a fairly close point of view. The narrator tells the story using *you*, it means the main character is the one reading the story. Rasley (2008: 111) states that in second person point of view, *you* are the narrator but it is not you, the author, telling the story. Second person is certainly not as popular as the first and third person. The advantage of the second person is that the writer brings the reader into action immediately. The disadvantage is that second person is difficult for the writer to create a character around second person point of view, hard for the reader to see that pronoun *you* and not think it refers to himself. That is the reason second person point of view is rare.

3) Third Person

Third person point of view is a point of view where the narrator plays a role only as an outsider. It means the narrator is not the character within the story. Abrams (1999: 231) states that in a third person point of view, the narrator is someone outside the story who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or pronouns as *he*, *she*, and *they*. There are two types of third person point of view, they are Omniscient point of view and Limited Omniscient point of view.

Omniscient

In this point of view, the narrator who knows everything that already happened or will happen, that is omniscient. The narrator's knowledge of the characters' action and thought are unlimited. Same as Rasley (2008: 129) says that omniscient viewpoint traditionally features a narrator who, very much like the author, knows everything about everything in the story, including what is going to happen in the end. The narrator can show the reader every character's thoughts, dreams, memories, and desires. Also, the narrator can let the reader see any moment of the past or future. Third person omniscient occurs when a story is told by a narrator who is not part of the story but knows the thoughts and feelings of all the characters in the story (Fikriani, 2014: 21).

Selected or Limited omniscient

In the point of view of *he* or *she* is limited, as in *he* or *she* omniscient, the author describes what is seen, heard, experienced, thought, and felt by the character, but limited only to the character (Stanton in Nurgiyantoro, 2015: 350). In a limited omniscient point of view, the author narrates the story in the third person but restrict the point of view to that of one character. Card (1988: 155) also says that a limited narrator occurs when the narrator through the story by one character. It means, the narrator seeing only what that character sees; aware of that character thinks and wants and remembers, but unable to know more than about any other character's inner life in the story. This point of view is usually seen through the eyes of the main character, it approximates real life more closely, but limits what the reader able to know about all the important events.

b. Multiple point of view

Multiple point of view exists in the story when the author uses at least two point of view of characters within a scene of the story (Rasley, 2008: 185). Multiple point of view allows the narrator to follow *multiple* characters within the story. The narrator can switch between characters and relate the story from their perspective. It is still limited because the narrator does not know about everything, only the characters he follows. In Multiple point of view, where each point of view character *speaks* for a scene or two, then it switches to someone else. Minderop (2011: 113) also added that in multiple point of view, the author tells a story alternately from one technique to another. For example the use of first person point of view *I*, then third person *he* or *she* and return to the first person point of view *I* or *we*. Multiple point of view is usually used in the first person and third person (omniscient).

Multiple first person is using first-person point of view for each character. Each character receives its own narrative. This point of view definitely has one major challenge, the writer must create a distinctive voice for his characters to make the reader know who is speaking. Rasley (2008: 85) says that multiple point of view can be great fun, especially to show how the reality of an event varies depending on the perspective, but the hardest part is making sure that each person has a different *voice*.

Multiple third person is using the third person point of view for each other. In this point of view, the author usually opens and closes scenes with an omniscient narrator. But once inside the scene, the author uses the character's

point of view who drive the action (Rasley: 2008:198). This point of view is the most subtle because the reader can easily glide from following one character to the other.

As readers become more critical and intolerant of careless writing, head-hopping or an unclear shifting from one character's point of view to another is something that has to avoid. Based on Rasley (2008: 191), head-hopping is multiple point of view which is run without any plan, purpose, or regardless of the effect on the reader. Therefore, Rasley (2008: 194-196) added the purposes of using multiple point of view as follows:

- 1) Authors use multiple point of view to show a contrast between the knowledge, perceptions, goals, and interpretations of each character in the story and compare their differences.
- 2) Multiple point of view is used to let the reader know all the available information from the scene in each point of view of the character.
- 3) Authors use multiple point of view to show different understanding of what is happening.
- 4) Authors use multiple point of view to show discord and accord, to sample the feelings and thoughts of a group of people, or to connect the action or reaction of two characters.

Based on the description above, the researcher concludes that multiple point of view can give the reader knowledge regarding the point of view each character in the story.

3. The Levels of Point of View

Every story has the levels of point of view from the surface level to the deep level. The use of the level point of view determines how the reader relates to the characters in the story. Rasley (2008: 226) states that the levels of point of view are an element that needs to be considered by the author in making scenes in the story. By the level of point of view, the author will bring the reader to a certain moment, from a surface perspective to a deep emotional level, no matter whether the author uses a single or multiple point of view. The level of point of view is also used to improve the reader experience. Rasley (2008: 226-241) has shown the levels of point of view into six levels as follows:

a. Camera-eye/ Objective

Camera-eye level is observation, not participation. The objective is the most distant form of point of view, the one with the least relation to characters. It is sometimes called “camera-eye POV” because the narrator conveys a story based on what is seen and what is heard. With the objective point of view, the writer tells what happen without stating more than can be inferred from the story’s action and dialogue. This is similar to the first person observer and limited third person. Where the narrator conveys the story using third person point of view which are *she, he, it* because of the narrator as an observer. However, it is effective for showing an event happening from a perspective *outside* the point of view of any character. The following is an example from the Prince of Fire scene by Daniel Silva in Rasley (2008:227):

Most heard the truck before they saw it. The convulsive roar of its diesel engine was a violent intrusion on the otherwise still morning. It was impossible to ignore. The Italian security men paused in midconversation and looked up, as did the group of fourteen strangers gathered outside the entrance of the embassy. The tubby Jesuit, who was waiting for a bus at the opposite end of the street, lifted his round head from his copy of *L'Osservatore Romano* and searched for the source of the commotion.

In the scene above, the narrator only tells stories based on the atmosphere in the scene and also Jesuit's action without showing any context or dialogue.

b. Action

In the action level, the narrator not only observes the action of the character but also invites the reader to participate in the story through the character's reaction. On the action level, the author allows a bit of participation in that the reader gets to experience the character's physical actions and reactions (Rasley, 2008:227). That is why at this level, the reader can guess what the character feels based on his actions. An example from Richard Stark in Rasley (2008: 228) describes the action in this excerpt from *Breakout*:

As Parker ran down the long aisle, Armiston a dozen paces behind, Bruhl appeared, coming fast out of the first side aisle down there. Walheim tried to clutch at him, but Bruhl hit him with a backhand that knocked the thinner man down. Parker yelled, "Bruhl! Stop!" but Bruhl kept going. He jumped to the ground outside the loading dock, next to the truck, then ran toward the front of it. He was going to take it, leave the rest of them here on foot.

Based on the scene above, the narrator is only to observe Bruhl's actions and reactions. But from Bruhl's actions and reactions, it may produce a perception that he might be angry at beating Walheim and trying to stay away from Parker. Based on Rasley's description, this scene does not give thoughts, feelings, only the minimum of perceptions and actions.

In this level, the reader may feel what the character feels but only through the actions of the character. As Rasley (2008: 227) says that on this level, the author may show the actions of the character but there would not be any thoughts or feelings expressed.

c. Perception

The perception level lets the reader experience, not just action but also the perceptions of the character's point of view. In this level, the reader relationship with the characters in the story can be stated to be closer, because the reader sees what the character sees, hears what the character hears, and feels what the character feels (Rasley, 2008:230). The level of perception also plays a role when the character is in a new setting, especially one that is unfamiliar. For example, from *Endymion Spring* by Matthew Skelton in Rasley, in which a student waits in a familiar place, the library, but today it is different:

All around him the library was sleeping in the hot, still afternoon. Shafts of sunlight hung in the air like dusty curtains and a clock ticked somewhere in the distance, a ponderous sound that seemed to slow down time. Small footsteps crept along the floorboards above. That was probably his sister, Duck, investigating upstairs. But no one else was around. Only Mephistopheles, the college cat, a sly black shadow with claws as sharp as pins, was sunbathing on a strip of carpet near the window and he only cared about thing: himself. As far as Blake could tell, he was entirely alone. Apart, that is, from whatever was lurking on the shelf.

The scene above shows when Blake hears the small footsteps that invite Blake's perception that probably the small footsteps from his sister, and also from what happens in the scene, Blake interprets that he is entirely alone.

d. Thought

Thought level is actually where most scenes spend most of the time. At this level, the character's point of view not only act and react to the environment but also generally think. Thinking means planning, deciding, remembering, realizing or talking to himself, or interpreting what is happening around him. In the thought level, the reader is very close to the character's point of view, not only in his body but in his mind. Here is an example of *The Blessing Way* by Tony Hillerman in Ralsey (2008:232):

Leaphorn went through his solution again, looking for a hole. The Big Navaho must have found the Army's missing rocket on the Mesa. Why, Leaphorn asked himself angrily, had he been so quick to reject this solution when he learned the reward was canceled? A Navaho would not kill for money, but he would kill in anger.

In the scene above, it is very clear that Leaphorn thought of a solution by looking for a hole. Then Leaphorn also interprets what is happening around him, and realized his mistake when he rejects the solution.

e. Emotion

The next level deeper into character is emotion. This level is very intimate because it is related to the character's soul. Rasley (2008:233) says that in the level of emotion, the author not only describes the point of view of the character's feelings but to present the emotional experiences. In this case, it can be in the form of who they love, what they hate, what makes them sad, etc. At this level, the author needs to display several scenes or narration so that the reader can feel the emotion of the characters in the story.

f. Deep Immersion

Rasley (2008:238) explains that the immersion level is a level where actions, perceptions, thoughts, and emotions are all involved, the narrative can reach the deepest level of intimacy with its character. In deep immersion, the narrative actually descends into the character. The terminology used, the phrasing, the thoughts expressed, the perspective, even the grammar of the narration should be that of the point of view of the character. For example, here is another passage from *Flowers from the Storm* by Laura Kinsale in Rasley (2008: 238); the narration is done by a man who lost his speech ability after a stroke:

Any changes in the room made him angry. He was afraid only a crazy person cared so much about such things, and tried not to care, and still did. He looked down at his feet in topboots. A madman. Crazy, mute, imprisoned animal. He caught the bars on the door and shook them against the steel frame, filling the room and hall with clanging metal.
Know, Maddygirl? Hear This? Understand feel no self, no pried, sick shame dress coat boots spurs can't go? Understand?

This is the most intense and intimate point of view, because the action, perception, thought, and emotion of character are all involved. Not only that, the phrasing and the thoughts even the grammar of the narration also expressed based on point of view of the character.

C. *Synopsis of The Novel*

One of us is lying is about 5 students at Bayview High who are in detention. They are Bronwyn, Addy, Cooper, Nate, and Simon. The novel narrates from point of view of four main characters. They are Bronwyn point of view, Cooper point of view, Addy point of view, and Nate point of view.

Bronwyn is a smart and discipline student, Addy is a beautiful and famous girl, as well as with Cooper a baseball athlete at Bayview, and Nate is a bad boy who is known for having many problems at Bayview, especially as a drug dealer, next is Simon, the outcast who is the creator of Bayview High's notorious gossip app called the "About That" application. "About that" is a gossip application which contains actual issues such as sex tapes, a pregnancy scare, cheating scandal, etc. What Simon writes in his application is never wrong. It made Simon being hated in school for writing gossip that should not be disseminated. The five students knew one other but never talk to each other.

They meet one afternoon in detention and then an accident happens, Simon, the creator of the "About That" application, he is dead in the detention room but, no one saw anyone do anything to him. It made the four students who were in that room became suspects. Simon had plenty of enemies in school, as he wrecked many lives by posting students' darkest secrets and misdeeds. After Simon's death, Police found gossip about the four of them in the gossip entry that will be released on the "about that" application. It made Bronwyn, Cooper, Addy, and Nate suspected of collaborating to kill Simon.

The brain of all these cases is Simon himself. Simon had been depressed for a long time, Simon always felt like he should get a lot more respect and attention than he did, but no one cares about him. Simon had planned a suicide case by creating an interesting story after his death.

All of the teen characters have lied and cheated, but they are basically good people and take their mistakes as a lesson. All of the four main characters

have people in their lives that support and help them when they most need it. Sooner, everything gets well with a new atmosphere and four of them finally become friends.

D. *Biography of The Author*

Karen M. McManus earned her BA in English from the College of the Holy Cross and her MA in Journalism from Northeastern University. Karen lives in Massachusetts with her son. *One of us is lying* is her first novel, which spent more than a year on the New York Times Bestseller list and also a USA Today, Indie and International (UK, Ireland, Germany, and Brazil) bestseller. It is being translated into 37 languages.

Writing using a multiple point of view is something she has never done before. During the questions and answers at *kitfrick.com*, which published on May 30th, 2017, Karen M. McManus said that she was developing four distinct point of view characters by her separate music playlists for every character in *One of Us is Lying* and she used them to help switch her perspective while writing. Her inspiration in writing a mystery novel is Agatha Christie in the *Pretty Little Liars* novel and the *Murder on the Orient Express* novel.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. *Research Method*

The research used descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive method is the method which concerns with describing the characteristic of a particular individual or of a group or situation (Khotari in Irmawati: 2015: 28). Descriptive method was conducted by describing point of view of the main characters and analyzing them. The research was completed by answering the problems based on data that has been obtained from the data source.

B. *Data Source*

The primary source of data in this research was a novel entitled *One of Us is Lying* written by Karen M. McManus. The novel was published in 2017, it consists of 3 parts and 282 pages. The secondary data was the author's official website www.karenmcmanus.com. In her website there were some articles of her questions and answers about *One of Us is Lying* novel that became the data of this research.

C. *Instrument of Research*

In collecting the data, the researcher used note taking as the instrument of the research. Note taking was used to note the levels of point of view which consist of Camera-eye, action, perception, thought, emotion, and deep immersion of the main characters in the novel. As Yin (2011: 156) said that note taking can be the dominant research instrument when doing qualitative research.

D. *Data Collecting Procedures*

The data collecting procedures in this research were as followed:

1. Data for the first research question

- a. The researcher read the novel *One of Us is Lying* from the beginning until the end of the novel to know the storyline of the novel and it also helped the researcher to understand the context in the novel,
- b. During the reading process, the researcher marked every scene in the novel that contains the levels point of view of the main characters, and
- c. The researcher also noticed some quotation or dialogue that could help the researcher to find the levels of point of view by using note taking, then
- d. The researcher rechecked the data. And finally found the quotation or dialogue that become the data of this research

2. Data for the second research question

- a. The researcher visited the author's official website www.karenmcmanus.com
- b. The researcher read the questions and answers of the author on some article on her website page, then
- c. The researcher identified the author's answers to reveal which answers are needed relating to multiple point of view theory.

E. *Technique of Data Analysis*

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed them by using Rasley's theory (2008: 226-241) in order to find out the levels of point of view. Levels of point of view used to show multiple point of view of main characters into the Camera-eye, action, perception, thought, emotion, and deep immersion. Then, the

data analyzed to find the reasons of the author choose multiple point of view in the novel.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the analysis of the data in line with the research questions. The findings part explains the result of the analysis. The discussion part presents the detail description of the data findings.

A. FINDINGS

In these findings of the research, there are some things found about the point of view used in *One of Us is Lying* novel after the researcher read the novel. First of all, the author chooses to use characters by pronoun *I* for each main character alternately in the novel. It means that each character also as the narrator that telling a story using first person point of view. Thus, the author used multiple first person point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel. Furthermore, the researcher focuses on two research questions in these findings of the research which concerns on the levels of point of view of the main characters which are Bronwyn, Cooper, Addy, and Nate and concerns about the reasons of the author choose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel.

1. The levels of point of view of the four main characters in *One of Us is Lying* novel

Rasley (2008: 226-241) shows the levels of point of view into six levels consisting of Camera-eye, Action, Perception, Thought, Emotion and Deep Immersion. The use of the levels of point of view determines how the reader relates to the characters in the story. By the levels of point of view, the author

brings the reader to a certain moment in the story from a surface perspective to a deep emotional level. In understanding the data, the researcher presents the explanation that **E** is **extract**, **C** is **chapter**, and **P** is **page**. Thus, in this first part of the findings, the researcher shows the levels of point of view of the four main characters in *One of Us is Lying* as follow:

Datum 1 Level of Camera-eye

In *One of Us is Lying* novel, the researcher found Camera-eye level in the four main characters. They are in extract 1, 2, 3 and 4. Some extracts below were the Camera-eye because the narrator records what is seen by character eyes, but without any context or commentary that might suggest a character attached to the camera. In this level, the character as the narrator observer another character by using the third person *she*, *he*, *it*. The data can be seen below:

Extract 1

Bronwyn

“Save the commentary.” Mr. Avery checks something off on clipboard and closes the door behind Simon. High arched windows lining the back wall send triangles of afternoon sun splashing across the floor, and faint sounds of football practice float from the field behind the parking lot below. (E1.C1.P12)

Extract 2

Cooper

Simon gets up and grabs a cup from a stack on the counter, filling it with water from the tap. He heads back to his seat and puts the cup on his desk, but seems distracted by Nate’s methodical writing. (E2.C1.15)

Extract 3

Addy

I shade my eyes against the sun outside the church, scanning the crowd until I spot Jake. **He and the other pallbearers put Simon's casket onto some kind of metal stretcher, then step aside as the funeral directors angle it toward the hearse. (E3.C7.P67)**

Extract 4

Nate

She shrugs it off and yanks her phone from the front pocket. "Hello? Yes, I can... Yes, this is Bronwyn. Did you—Oh God. Are you sure?" **her backpack slips out of her hand and falls at her feet.** "Thank you for calling."

She lowers the phone and stares at me, her eyes wide and glassy.

"Nate, he's gone," she says. "Simon's dead." **(E4.C1.P27)**

In **Extract 1**, it shows Bronwyn's point of view. The scene occurred when Bronwyn and three main characters were in the detention room. Bronwyn observes Mr. Avery's action and also what was in the room based on what she saw. Then in **Extract 2**, it shows Cooper's point of view. In that scene also occurred in the detention room when Cooper observed what Simon was doing. **Extract 3** shows Addy's point of view when she saw Jake and watched what Jake was doing at Simon's funeral. In **Extract 4**, it shows Nate's point of view when he observed Bronwyn's reaction to hearing the news that Simon died.

All the data shows the camera-eye level of main characters because the four main characters tell stories based on what they see and what they hear without any explanation that shows the character depiction. This is the most distant form of point of view and which has the least relation to the observed character.

Datum 2 Action

The next level is Action. In the action level, it allows a little participation in that the reader gets to experience the character's physical actions and reactions. In this case, the narrator told the story based on action or reaction of character. In *One of Us is Lying* novel, the researcher found Action level in three main characters they are Bronwyn, Cooper, and Addy. Every character uses first person point of view to show action level. It can be seen in Extract 5, Extract 6 and Extract 7 below:

Extract 5

Bronwyn

I don't remember getting to my feet, but I must have, because here I am, moving. **Suffling like a zombie past the stares and whispers, weaving through tables until I get to the cafeteria exit.** Down the hallway, past homecoming posters that are three weeks old now. (E5.C12.P107)

Extract 6

Cooper

I run into hallway, hearing footsteps behind me that fade as I quickly reach the back stairwell and yank the door open. I take the stairs three at a time until I'm on the first floor, and weave through a few straggling students until I get to the nurse's office. The door's ajar, but nobody's there. (E6.C1.P19)

Extract 7

Addy

I stagger, my face aching, **but manage to stay upright and twist in an attempt to connect my knee to his groin and my nails to his eye. Jake grunts again when I make contact, stumbling enough that I break free and spin away.** My ankle buckles and his hand locks around my arm, tight as a vise. He pulls me toward him and grips me hard by the shoulders. For one bizarre second I think he's going to kiss me. (E7.C29.P256)

Extract 5 above shows Bronwyn's reaction when she was called to the main office because of an article about her was published on Tumblr. Bronwyn

looked un-excited when she headed to the main office. **Extract 6** is the action level of Cooper. In the scene, Cooper feels panicked and worried when he tried to run quickly to arrive at the nurse's room to get EpiPen for Simon. The author does not reveal Cooper's feelings but the reader can find out based on Cooper action. Then, **Extract 7** shows Addy's Action level. The scene shows when Addy tried to break away from Jake. Addy looked very scared when Jake tried to chase her. For the action level, the researcher not found Action level of Nate because there is no action or reaction that Nate reveals about the case of Simon's death based on his perspective.

Datum 3 Perception

In the perception level, it lets the reader experience the action of the character and also perceptions of the character's point of view. This level also invites the character's opinions on what is happening in some event. In *One of Us is Lying* novel, perception level occurred in three main characters they are Bronwyn, Cooper, and Addy. Every character conveys their perception level using the third person point of view because they gave their opinions about what was happening around them. It can be seen below:

Extract 8

Bronwyn

Mr. Avery tosses my phone into a drawer and sits behind the teacher's desk, opening a book as he prepares to ignore us for the next hour. I pull out a pen tap it against my yellow notepad, and contemplate the assignment. Does Mr. Avery really believe technology is ruining schools? That's a pretty sweeping statement to make over a few contraband phones. **Maybe it's a trap and he's looking for us to contradict him instead of agree. (E8.C1.P14)**

Extract 9

Cooper

I don't know about that. Officer Budapest kept asking me about the missing EpiPens and how long I was by myself in the nurse's office. Almost like he thought I might've done something with them before Ms. Grayson got there. But he didn't come out and say it. **If he thinks someone messed with Simon, I'm not sure why he isn't looking at Nate. If anybody asked me—which they didn't—I'd wonder how a guy like Nate even knew about EpiPens in the first place. (E9.C3.P.38)**

Extract 10

Addy

I suck in my cheeks, wondering if she's going to show me the Tumblr posts. **Maybe the police think one of us wrote them as some kind of awful joke. If they ask me who, I guess I'd have to say Bronwyn. Because the whole thing sounds like it's written by somebody who thinks they're ten times smarter than everyone else. (E10.C7.P68)**

In **Extract 8** above shows Bronwyn's point of view in the perception level because Bronwyn not only tells the action but also tells her perception of the incident that happened in the detention room. So that Bronwyn feels someone has trapped her. Then, **Extract 9** shows the perception level of Cooper. After he saw the incident in the detention room, he felt that Nate was someone who should be suspected in the case of Simon's death. **Extract 10** is the point of view of Addy when she was in the interrogation room with Ms. Shaloub. Addy thought that Ms. Shaloub will show the Tumblr post, she also thinks that someone who could be a suspect in the case of Simon's death was Bronwyn. So the scene above is included in the Perception level because it only contains Addy's opinion.

Furthermore, in **Datum 3** perception, there is no perception level of Nate because in the novel Nate is the main character who tells a story less than

the others. Nate tells stories 13 times. That is why information about the case of Simon's death is only a few from Nate's perspective.

Datum 4 Thought

The thought level is actually where most scenes spend most of the time. In this level, the character is generally thinking. Thinking means planning, deciding, remembering, realizing or talking to himself, or mentally interpreting what is happening around the character. Based on the data which have been found by the researcher, the thought level is the levels that occur more in several scenes in each main character in *One of Us is Lying* novel. The researcher took two data from each of the characters because the characters are thinking more, remembering, and considering every event that happened by using first person point of view. In this case, it is about the case of Simon's death. The data can be seen below:

Bronwyn

Extract 11

"Just following a train of thought," I say. "I feel like the police are barely paying attention to how weird that phone situation is because they're so sure we're all in it together. I mean, when you think about it, Mr. Avery knows better than anyone what classes we have with him. Maybe *he* did it. Planted phones in all our backpacks and coated the cups with peanut oil before we got there. He's science teacher; he'd know how to do that."

Even as I say it, though, the mental image of our frail, mousy teacher manically doctoring cups before detention doesn't ring true. Neither does Cooper making off with the school's EpiPens, or Addy hatching a murder scheme while watching the Food Network. (E11.C12.P112)

Extract 12

"They wouldn't say. I think it was anonymous. But they went ahead and removed his lock. Friday after school to check. They didn't find any drugs. But they did find a bag with Simon's water bottle and EpiPen. And all the EpiPens from the nurse's office that went missing the day he died." **I run my fingers along the rough fiber of the rug, thinking of all the times**

Addy's been questioned about those pens. Cooper too. They've been hanging over our heads for weeks. There's no way, even if Nate were actually guilty of something, that he'd be dumb enough to leave them sitting in his locker. (E12.C26.P225)

Cooper

Extract 13

Detective Chang dances around the subject for a while, dropping hints until I understand he thinks the four of us who were in the room planned the whole thing to keep Simon from posting his update. **I try to picture it—me, Nate, and the two girls plotting murder by peanut oil in Mr. Avery detention. It's so stupid it wouldn't even make a good movie.** (E13.C7.P72)

Extract 14

I try to keep my expression neutral, even though I've been thinking the same thing. I was more relieved than mad when Detective Chang first showed me Simon's site because a lie was better than truth. **But why would Simon lie about me?** (E14.C22.P194)

Addy

Extract 15

I can't breathe. It's out there for everyone to see. **How? Simon's dead; he can't have published this. Has someone else taken over for him? The Tumblr poster? But it doesn't even matter: the how, the why, the when—all that matters is that it is.** (E15.C7.P69)

Extract 16

When I ring the doorbell Bronwyn answers with a muted "Hey." Her eyes droop with exhaustion and her hair's come half out of its ponytail. **It occurs to me that we've all had our turn getting crushed by this experience: me when Jake dumped me; Cooper when he was outed, mocked, and pursued by the police; and now Bronwyn when the guy she loves is in jail for murder.** (E16.C26.P230)

Nate

Extract 17

"What's up, Stan?" I put him on my shoulder, grab my food, and flop into an armchair across from my comatose father. He has the World Series on,

which I turn off because (a) I hate baseball and (b) **it reminds me of Cooper Clay, which reminds me of Simon Kelleher and that whole sick scene in detention. I'd never liked the kid, but that was horrible. And Cooper was almost as useless as the blond girl when you come right down to it. Bronwyn was the only one who did anything except babble like an idiot. (E17.C4.P44)**

Extract 18

We're not getting anywhere with this conversation. But I'm struck by a couple of things as I listen to them talk. **One: I like all of them more than I thought I would. Bronwyn's obviously been the biggest surprise, and like doesn't cover it. But Addy's turned into kind of a badass, and Cooper's not as one-dimensional as I thought.**

And two: I don't think any of them did it. (E18.C24.P209)

All the data above are the thought levels of main characters in *One of Us is Lying*. **Extract 11** and **Extract 12** are the scenes that contain Bronwyn's perspective. **Extract 11** occurred when Bronwyn talks with Nate on a cellphone. Bronwyn is suspicious to Mr. Avery, but she realized that no one in the detention room had killed Simon. **Extract 12** happened after Nate was stated as the suspect. Bronwyn tried to collect information from Nate's mother. The scene displays thought level of Bronwyn because she thought of all the events and interpreted them.

Furthermore, **Extract 13** and **14** are Cooper's point of view on Thought level. **Extract 13** happened when he was talking to Detective Chang. Cooper tried to imagine that he had conspired to kill Simon with Nate and the two girls who were in the detention room and assumed that it was very stupid. **Extract 14** occurred when Cooper learns that the gossip entry about him has been changed. Also, he tried to think what was the reason Simon lied about him.

Then, **Extract 15** and **Extract 16** are the Thought level of Addy. **Extract 15** above occurred when a gossip entry about her is listed on the “About That” page. She thought and asked to herself how the entry could be on the “About That” page while Simon had died and **Extract 16** happened when she thinks of all the things that happened after Simon's death. Their lives were destroyed one by one because of their uncovered secrets.

Extract 17 and **Extract 18** are Nate's perspective in Thought level. **Extract 17** shows Nate's mind as he remembers the incident in the detention room and **Extract 18** occurred when four main characters meet to exchange information. Nate believes that none of them committed the murder of Simon.

Datum 5 Emotion

This level is deeper into the character. This level is very intimate because it is related to the character soul. The author not only describes the point of view of a character's feelings but to present the emotional experiences. In *One of Us is Lying* novel, same as each level of point of view before, the researcher also found three main characters experienced emotion level they are Bronwyn, Cooper, and Addy. Each character also conveys their stories by using first person point of view. The data can be seen below:

Extract 19

Bronwyn

I remember that post like it was yesterday: how Maeve, who'd been giddy from her first crush and her first party, even though neither had gone exactly as planned, folded into herself after she read Simon's post and refused to go out again. **I remember all the impotent rage I'd felt, that Simon was so casually cruel, just because he could be. Because he had a willing audience that ate it up.**

And I hated him for it. (E19.C18.P161)

Extract 20

Cooper

I'm mute, my mind blank. Nonny leans forward, hands gripping her skull-topped cane. "Cooper, what was Simon going to post about you?"

"Well." A couple of words is all it'll take to make everything in my life Before and After. The air leaves my lungs. I can't look at my father. So I focus on Nonny. "Simon. Somehow. Found out. That." God. I've run out of filler words. Nonny taps her cane on the floor like she wants to help me along. "I'm gay". **(E20.C22.P198)**

Extract 21

Addy

God. How can my heart be hammering this hard and I still be alive? It should have burst out of my chest by now. "At the end of school last year, when you were in Cozumel with your parents, I ran into TJ at the beach. We got a bottle of rum and ended up getting really drunk. And I went to TJ's house and, um, I hooked up with him." **Tears slide down my cheeks and drip onto my collarbone.**

"Hooked up *how*?" Jake asks flatly. **I hesitate, wondering if there's any possible way I can make this sound less awful than it is.** But then Jake repeats himself—"Hooked up how?"—so forcefully that the words spring out of me.

"We slept together." **I'm crying so hard I can Barely get more words out.** "I'm sorry, Jake. I made a stupid, horrible mistake and I'm so, so sorry." **(D21.C9.P86)**

Extract 19 above shows Bronwyn's perspective when Bronwyn has read an article about Maeve. Bronwyn recalled the incident and also all of her hatred for Simon. Where the article made Maeve's life change. Then, **Extract 20** shows Cooper's deeper feelings when he has to admit his true self. His way of thinking and actions showed that he was trying hard to admit that he was gay. In **Extract 21** shows Emotion level of Addy. She felt a deep sadness when she had to admit her mistake to Jake.

In *One of Us is Lying* there is no Emotion Level of Nate because Nate is a criminal character who has many problems in school. Also, three main characters for the first time have cases that change their lives, so that they are on the Emotional level when their secrets are revealed.

Datum 6 Deep Immersion

In truly intense moments, when action, perception, thought, and emotion are all engaged, the narrative can reach the deepest level of intimacy with the character, it is called deep immersion level. In this level also used first person point of view of each character. Based on the research that has been done by the researcher, the researcher found that only two main characters experienced the deep immersion level, they are Bronwyn and Addy. The data can be seen below:

Extract 22

Bronwyn

My throat feels like I'm getting ready to push words through sludge. "I did." I'm barely audible. I press the palm of my hand to my burning cheek and force my voice higher. "I did cheat. I'm sorry."

Mom rotates in her seat. "I can't hear you, honey. What was that?"

"I cheated." The words tumble out of me: how I'd used a computer in the lab right after Mr. Camino, and realized he hadn't logged out of his Google Drive. A file with all our chemistry test questions for the rest of the year was right there. I downloaded it onto a flash drive almost without thinking about it. And I used it to get perfect scores for the rest of the year.

I have no idea how Simon found out. But as usual, he was right.

The next few minutes in the car are horrible. Mom turns in her seat and stares at me with betrayal in her eyes. Dad can't do the same, but he keeps glancing into the rearview mirror like he's hoping to see something different. I can read the hurt in both their expressions: *You're not who we thought you were.* (E22.C8.P75)

Extract 23

Addy

I sit on a bench and pull out my phone, my hands shaking. I can't call Jake, not for this. But who does that leave? My mind's as blank as if Detective Wheeler took an eraser and wiped it clean. I've built my entire world around Jake and now that it's shattered I realize, way too late, that I should have cultivated some other people who'd care that a police officer with mom hair and a sensible suit just accused me of murder. And when I say "care," I don't mean in an *oh-my-God-did-you-hear-what-happened-to-Addy* kind of way. (E23.C7.P71)

Extract 22 is Bronwyn's point of view. The scene above tells when Bronwyn claimed that she have stolen a file of chemical questions on Mr. Camino's computer. In this scene, Bronwyn also thinks and realizes her mistakes so that she displays deep emotions. Then, **Extract 23** shows the Deep Immersion level of Addy. Where action, perception, thought, and emotion are involved in her point of view. Not only that, the style of speech when narrating stories is also involved in Addy's perspective.

2. The Reasons of the author choose Multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying*

The researcher found the reasons of the author choose Multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* based on the Author's website. In the author's website, there are two websites that contain about *One of Us is Lying* novel, they are *kitfrick.com* and *meganwritenow.com*. Furthermore, the researcher also found the conversation that contains multiple point of view in both of website. From the conversation, the researcher explains the reasons of the author choose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* as below:

a. To create tension

Multiple point of view is used to create tension by using Cliffhanger. It can be seen from what Karen M. McManus says in *meganwritenow.com* website below:

My goal with this book was to make it hard for readers to say, “I’m just going to read one more chapter” and then put it aside. I wanted each chapter to leave people wanting more, so I ended scenes with mini-cliffhangers as often as I could. Rising stakes are also important—you want to start out with clear conflict and tension, and then keep increasing it until it’s almost unbearable for both the characters and the readers. It also helps to have characters that readers care about, but don’t entirely trust.

Karen M. McManus says that to create tension when reading, she used mini-cliffhangers for each scene so that each chapter was more interesting to the reader. Cliffhanger is a type of narrative or a plot device in which the end is suddenly strange so that the main characters are left in a difficult situation, without offering conflicts resolution. It means in *One of Us is Lying*, the author shifts from one character to another without the resolution of the characters conflict. It can create the reader suspense and also make the reader feel curious about the next chapter.

b. To show individual perspectives of characters

The story uses multiple point of view will form multiple narrative. The author uses multiple point of view to create new stories from each character so that the characters have their own narrative stories. For instance, as in Karen M. McManus says in *meganwritenow.com* website below:

You have to create multiple narrative arcs—one that drives the main story and allows (or forces) the characters to intersect with one another, along with a separate arc for each character that’s in line with their individual personalities and perspectives, but still blends with the whole. If a character’s journey doesn’t have meaning within the framework of the overall plot, then you probably don’t need them as a focus point.

The argument above explains that multiple narrative is used to drive the main story and allow characters to connect with one another. Where each character has their own story to show their individual personalities and perspectives, but it is still related to the main story.

c. To develop each character

In multiple point of view, each character tells stories based on *voice* and different characteristics. Each point of view of a character's *voice* must be precise and easily recognizable. *One of Us is Lying* novel, the author uses multiple point of view to develop each character with a different point of view of the character's *voice*. It can be seen in the author's argument at kitfrick.com website below:

I knew from the start that I wanted it to be multi-POV, which was something I'd never attempted before. There was something almost magical about that part of the process, because all four of them sprang into my mind fully formed. I wrote the first couple chapters in a frenzy to get them onto the page. I've revised those pages a lot since, but the initial characterizations still ring true.

As I continued to write, I had separate music playlists for every character, and I used them to help switch my perspective while writing. I also tried to give each character pet expressions and thought/speech patterns that were specific to them.

Karen M. McManus says that the four main characters have developed in her mind. Thus, from the beginning, she knew that she was using multiple point of view in this novel. To develop the four main characters, she used a separate music list to help change her perspective when she wrote. So that the reader does not have to return to the chapter title to remember who is speaking if it is not clear.

B. DISCUSSION

Having presented and analyzed the data that belongs to the levels of point of view of main characters that are found in *One of Us is Lying* novel, in this discussion part, the researcher presents the discussion of the findings in order to clarify the research question. There are two topics that the researcher is going to analyze, the levels of point of view in portraying multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* and the reasons of the author choose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel.

1. The levels of point of view in portraying multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* Novel

The first research question that will be discussed in this research is how do the levels of point of view portray multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel. Based on the data that has been found above, the researcher finds the levels of point of view of the four main characters in the *One of Us is Lying* novel they are Bronwyn, Cooper, Addy, and Nate. From the levels of point of view of each character, the researcher finds two types of point of view they are first person and third person. For the first person is used in **Datum 2** action, **Datum 4** thought, **Datum 5** emotion, and **Datum 6** deep immersion. While for the third person is used in **Datum 1** camera-eye and **Datum 3** perception.

Datum 1 shows when the main character observe other characters in the story so that the author uses the third person in the camera-eye level. Also, in **Datum 3** perception level shows when the four main characters convey their opinions about other characters. Furthermore, in **Datum 2**, **Datum 4**, **Datum 5**,

and **Datum 6** are used the first person because the main characters told their own story based on their experience in the novel. The researcher also finds that the four main characters tell stories 62 times alternately. This is also called a sequential narrative. Sequential Narrative is a narrative which more general than the repeating narrative (different perspective on the same event) where a number of narrators tell stories more or less chronologically, each taking a chapter or more (Rasley, 2008: 86).

Each character has its own plotline, with a beginning, middle, and end. Therefore, each character's section not only advances the overall plot but also contains his own plot. In this research, the researcher is focused more on analyzing the point of view of each character based on the main plot which is the case of Simon's death. In Bronwyn's character, the researcher finds all the levels of point of view. Whereas for Cooper characters, the researcher only finds five levels, they are camera-eye, action, perception, thought, and emotion. Then in Addy's character, the researcher also finds all the levels of point of view. The last is Nate, the researcher only finds two levels of point of view, they are Camera-eye and Thought. The most find level is the Thought level. Each of the characters, thinking more, remembering, and considering every event that happened. In this case, it is about the case of Simon's death.

As what has been proposed by Rasley's theory (2008: 185) that multiple point of view is there in the story when the author uses at least two point of view within a scene of the story. In the novel, there are four character's point of view and every character has an important role in the story. To show multiple point of

view, the researcher analyses the levels of point of view of each main character in the novel. Levels of point of view are used to show differences perspective or the connection of the character's information in the novel.

Furthermore, the researcher describes the similarity and difference perspective based on the levels of point of view of the main characters. Rasley (2008: 194) also added that multiple point of view is used to show a contrast between the knowledge, perceptions, goals, and interpretations of each character in the story and compare their differences. It happens in *One of Us is Lying* novel, the researcher finds that in **Datum 3** the perception level, each main character has several differences in the same event. It can be seen in **Extract 9** and **Extract 10** of each perception levels of two main characters they are Cooper and Addy. In the data, there is a different perspective from Cooper and Addy. In **Extract 9**, Cooper thinks that Nate was more likely to do something to Simon because Nate even knew about EpiPen. In **Extract 10**, Addy considers that Bronwyn who wrote the Tumblr article, because Addy thinks that the person who wrote the article is someone who thinks she is smarter than others. From both of data, the researcher finds the different perspective of each main character in *One of Us is Lying*.

After connecting all information and events, each main character realizes that none of them committed the murder of Simon. It can be seen in **Datum 5**, thought level. In the thought level, four main characters have the same perspective that no one of them killed Simon. Based on Rasley's theory (2008: 194), multiple point of view is used to let the reader know all the available information from each character. From the research that has been done by the researcher, the

researcher finds that each character has a level point of view that can describe similarities and differences in perspective from each character. Each character also has information so that the reader is carried from one narration to another by the propulsion of the storyline through the story events toward some powerful conclusion that can form the main plot in a story that connects roles between characters. Thus, *One of Us is Lying* novel lets the reader connect every information from each character. In this case, every character in *One of Us is Lying* novel having information that can make the reader know more about one character based on the perspective of other characters.

By the levels of point of view the researcher finds that in the novel, there are two types of point of view which are first person and third person. Overall, every character conveys their stories by using first person point of view, it means the novel used multiple first person. Meanwhile, the use of the third person is used when the main characters describe other characters in this novel. By the levels of point of view, the researcher also finds the different perspectives from each character in the novel. Therefore, as long as all the main characters in each novel have a different cohesive point of view, it makes the overall story looks interesting in the use of multiple point of view.

2. The reasons of the author choose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying*

The second research question that will be discussed in this research is the reasons of the author chose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel. Based on the data that has been found above, the researcher finds several reasons

of the author choose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel based on the author's website. In her website, there are two websites related to multiple point of view from the author's conversations they are *meganwriternow.com* and *kitfrick.com*. More explanation of the data that has been found above can be seen below:

a. To create tension

One of Us is Lying is a murder mystery novel, wherein a novel mystery, the author has to create more suspense in her books to let the reader felt curious when reading the story. Based on Karen M. McManus says that the goal of her novel is to make the readers always want to read the next pages in the novel. Thus, Karen M. McManus uses a mini-cliffhanger when closing the scene. Cliffhanger happened in the story when the end of the scene or the event does not have a solution that makes the reader want to find out what will happen in the next chapter. Therefore, the researcher finds that Karen uses multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel to conceal or reveal a secret or to maintain or create tension. For example from the Thought level of Cooper in **Extract 14**, which is **But why would Simon lie about me? (E14.C22.P194)**

In the scene, there is mini-cliffhanger when Cooper did not know why Simon lie about him. In this case, Karen conceals a secret by using thought levels and makes Cooper ask himself based on his perspective. Then, the scene also makes the reader feel curious because Karen has shifted the character's point of view to the next character.

b. To show individual perspectives of characters

Generally, the author uses multiple point of view to show a contrast between the perspective of each character in the story. Rasley (2008: 196) explains that multiple point of view is used for a several purpose, one of them is to show discord and accord or to connect the action or reaction of two characters or more. It happens on *One of Us is Lying* novel, the author uses multiple point of view to show individual perspectives of main characters because the four main characters have their narrative stories so that the reader may know the characteristics of each character. It can be seen in the data in the previous page, that Karen M.McManus uses multiple point of view to form multiple narrative, where each character displays his perspective through the stories they convey and how they relate to each other.

c. To develop each main character

One of Us is Lying novel is a novel that has four main characters that tell stories based on the perspective of each character. In this case, the characters tell stories based on a different *voice* and different personalities so that the readers can find out who is telling the story. As Rasley (2008:85) says that multiple point of view has the hardest part was making sure that each person has a different *voice*. Based on the data above, Karen M.McManus develops a character's perspective by using multiple point of view. She makes different voice and perspectives by using separate music lists for each character so that readers can easily recognize each character who tells a story. For example, the character Nate. Nate is a character that has ignorant characterization and does not care too much about the

case of Simon's death. It can be seen, when Karen M. McManus lets Nate tell stories less than the other characters and also information from Nate was left shorter. It is different from Bronwyn, where she has a high curiosity and does not give up easily. Even in the novel, Bronwyn narrates the stories 18 times.

The use of multiple point of view must have a clear scene structure and also have the goal of character's point of view, such as what the character wants, or whether the characters achieve their goals. In *One of Us is Lying* novel, the author displays clear character's goals, so that when the story switches to another point of view character, the reader can easily understand the storyline without having to reread it to the previous chapter. It also adds suspense to the novel because the reader is aware of what is happening and then adding each piece of information from each main character so that the reader can know the information before other characters. It makes the novel more interesting because each character has a different point of view and also different information but it still cohesive. However, the use of multiple point of view does not always have a positive impact. In *One of Us is Lying*, Karen M. McManus shifts the point of view characters too often, so that it can make the reader more difficult to connect information from each character. Also, Karen displays multiple narrative that is too long, so that each character is too long in their own storyline. This makes the reader can forget the main story of *One of Us is Lying* novel.

Different from another research before, Munira's research in (2017) also examined the reason of the author choose first person point of view in her novel. The difference between Munira's research with this research is the use of types of

point of view. She found that the author uses first person point of view to build and grow accurate impressions in the minds and hearts of the readers that the style of the first person point of view makes it easier of readers to understand the contents of the story. In line with the result on Fikriani (2014) thesis, she explained the advantages of the second person point of view such as the second person makes the reader becomes more than an observer; the second person gives the reader a new different experience; and lets the reader questions the story in a more personal way. Then, the researcher concludes that all the types of point of view have an impact on writing stories. It is because the use of point of view can determine the relationship between the reader and the characters in the story. Therefore, each type of point of view has the advantages of making the readers interested in the story.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This final chapter is aimed to state the result of analysis of the research. It includes both Conclusion and Suggestion.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes, as follows:

1. In *One of Us is Lying* novel, four of the main characters have the levels of point of view. In Bronwyn's character, the researcher found all the levels of point of view. Whereas for Cooper's characters, the researcher only found five levels, they are camera-eye, action, perception, thought, and emotion. Then in Addy's character, the researcher also found all the levels of point of view. The last is Nate, the researcher only found two levels of point of view, they are Camera-eye and Thought. From the levels of point of view of each character, the researcher found two types of point of view they are first person and third person. First person point of view found in action, thought, emotion and deep immersion level. While the third person found in camera-eye and perception level. Based on the levels of point of view, the researcher also found the different perspective of the four main characters in the novel.
2. The reasons of the author choose multiple point of view in *One of Us is Lying* novel are to create a tension using mini-cliffhanger. Therefore, the author uses mini-cliffhanger to get the readers to feel curious when reading

the novel. Then, the author uses multiple point of view to show individual perspective of characters. The last, the author uses multiple point of view to develop each main character in *One of Us is Lying* novel. However, the author success to attract the readers by introducing the main characters into an interesting point of view, that makes the novel is included in the ranks of The New York Times Bestseller.

B. Suggestion

The researcher realizes that this research about point of view with the title “Multiple point of view in Karen M. McManus’ *One of Us is Lying*” still have much of shortcoming. Therefore, the researcher presents several suggestions that might be able to be used by the further researcher, especially for them who want to research as the same field as this research to make their research better than before. The researcher would like to give some suggestions as follow:

1. For authors of literary works especially novel, this research is expected to give the new knowledge about writing fictions especially in using multiple point of view. Multiple point of view is rarely used in writing fictions, it might be a new alternative that can be used in writing besides the single point of view: first person, second person, and third person.
2. For student in English and Literature Department, they have to read and improve the knowledge about the elements of literary work especially point of view, because generally it looks easy but needs more knowledge to apply it.

3. For further researchers who are interesting in literary work especially about point of view, the researcher expects that they will be able to make good use of this research as a reference in order to produce better research in the future.

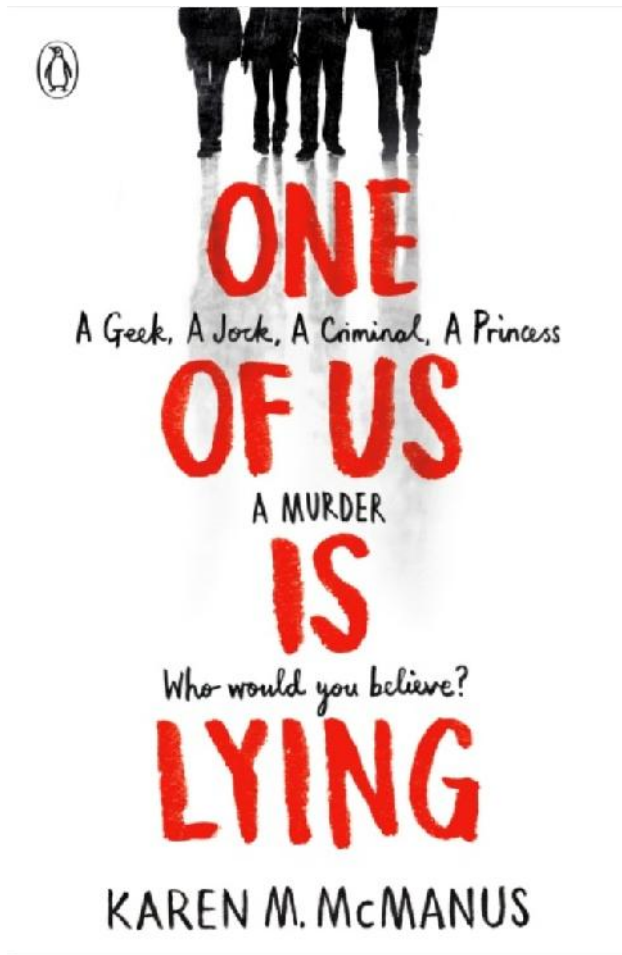
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 :



One of Us is Lying is a murder mystery novel, written by Karen M. McManus. The novel was published in New York, 2017 by Penguin and Random House, it consists of 3 parts and 282 pages.

This mystery novel that talked about the story of five student into detention and only four walk out alive that turned as closed-room mystery. Simon, the creator of the feared and detested gossip application, died in that detention room, and the police quickly classified it as murder. It made the four teenagers who in detention room with him as suspects. Each had reason to be afraid of Simon, because each had a starring role in the application update that Simon planned to run the day after he died. The novel narrates from point of view of four main characters. They are Bronwyn's point of view, Cooper's point of view, Addy's point of view, and Nate's point of view.

APPENDIX 2 :

Narrator	Scene	Levels of point of view					
		Camera -eye	Action	Perception	Thought	Emotion	Deep Immersion
Brwonyn	<p>“Save the commentary.” Mr. Avery checks something off on clipboard and closes the door behind Simon. High arched windows lining the back wall send triangles of afternoon sun splashing across the floor, and faint sounds of football practice float from the field behind the parking lot below. (E1.C1.P12)</p>						
	<p>I don’t remember getting to my feet, but I must have, because here I am, moving. Suffling like a zombie past the stares and whispers, weaving through tables until I get to the cafeteria exit. Down the hallway, past homecoming posters</p>						

	that are three weeks old now. (E5.C12.P107)						
	Mr. Avery tosses my phone into a drawer and sits behind the teacher's desk, opening a book as he prepares to ignore us for the next hour. I pull out a pen tap it against my yellow notepad, and contemplate the assignment. Does Mr. Avery really believe technology is ruining schools? That's a pretty sweeping statement to make over a few contraband phones. Maybe it's a trap and he's looking for us to contradict him instead of agree. (E8.C1.P14)						
	Just following a train of thought," I say. "I feel like the police are barely paying attention to how weird that phone situation is, because they're so sure we're all in it together. I mean, when you think						

	<p>about it, Mr. Avery knows better than anyone what classes we have with him. Maybe <i>he</i> did it. Planted phones in all our backpacks and coated the cups with peanut oil before we got there. He's science teacher; he'd know how to do that."</p> <p>Even as I say it, though, the mental image of our frail, mousy teacher manically doctoring cups before deetention doesn't ring true. Neither does Cooper making off with the school's EpiPens, or Addy hatching a murder scheme while watching the Food Network. (E11.C12.P112)</p> <p>"They wouldn't say. I think it was anonymous. But they went ahead and removed his lock. Friday after school to</p>						
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	<p>check. They didn't find any drugs. But they did find a bag with Simon's water bottle and EpiPen. And all the EpiPens from the nurse's office that went missing the day he died." I run my fingers along the rough fiber of the rug, thinking of all the times Addy's been questioned about those pens. Cooper too. They've been hanging over our heads for weeks. There's no way, even if Nate were actually guilty of something, that he'd be dumb enough to leave them sitting in his locker.(E12.C26.P225)</p>						
	<p>I remember that post like it was yesterday: how Maeve, who'd been giddy from her first crush and her first party, even though neither had gone exactly as planned, folded into herself after she read Simon's post and refused</p>						

	<p>to go out again. I remember all the impotent rage I'd felt, that Simon was so casually cruel, just because he could be. Because he had a willing audience that ate it up.</p> <p>And i hated him for it. (E19.C18.P161)</p>						
	<p>My throat feels like I'm getting ready to push words through sludge. "I did."</p> <p>I'm barely audible. I press the palm of my hand to my burning cheek and force my voice higher. "I did cheat. I'm sorry."</p> <p>Mom rotates in her seat. "I can't hear you, honey. What was that?"</p> <p>"I cheated." The words tumble out of me: how I'd used a computer in the lab right after Mr. Camino, and realized he hadn't logged out of his Google Drive. A file with all our chemistry test</p>						

	<p>questions for the rest of the year was right there. I downloaded it onto a flash drive almost without thinking about it. And I used it to get perfect scores for the rest of the year.</p> <p>I have no idea how Simon found out. But as usual, he was right.</p> <p>The next few minutes in the car are horrible. Mom turns in her seat and stares at me with betrayal in her eyes. Dad can't do the same, but he keeps glancing into the rearview mirror like he's hoping to see something different. I can read the hurt in both their expressions: <i>You're not who we thought you were.</i> (E22.C8.P75)</p>						
Cooper	<p>Simon gets up and grabs a cup from a strack on the counter, filling it with water from the tap. He heads back to</p>						

	his seat and puts the cup on his desk, but seems distracted by Nate's methodical writing.(E2.C1.15)						
	I run into hallway, hearing footsteps behind me that fade as I quickly reach the back stairwell and yank the door open. I take the stairs three at a time until I'm on the first floor, and weave through a few straggling students until I get to the nurse's office. The door's ajar, but nobody's there. (E6.C1.P19)						
	I don't know about that. Officer Budapest kept asking me about the missing EpiPens and how long I was by myself in the nurse's office. Almost like he thought I might've done something with them before Ms. Grayson got there. But he didn't come out and say it. If he thinks someone messed with Simon, I'm not						

	<p>sure why he isn't looking at Nate. If anybody asked me—which they didn't—I'd wonder how a guy like Nate even knew about EpiPens in the first place. (E9.C3.P.38)</p>						
	<p>Detective Chang dances around the subject for a while, dropping hints until I understand he thinks the four of us who were in the room planned the whole thing to keep Simon from posting his update. I try to picture it—me, Nate, and the two girls plotting murder by peanut oil in Mr. Avery's detention. It's so stupid it wouldn't even make a good movie. (E13.C7.P72)</p> <p>I try to keep my expression neutral, even though I've been thinking the same thing. I was more relieved than mad when</p>						

	<p>Detective Chang first showed me Simon's site, because a lie was better than truth. But why would Simon lie about me? (E14.C22.P194)</p>						
	<p>I'm mute, my mind blank. Nonny leans forward, hands gripping her skull-topped cane. "Cooper, what was Simon going to post about you?"</p> <p>"Well." A couple of words is all it'll take to make everything in my life Before and After. The air leaves my lungs. I can't look at my father. So I focus on Nonny. "Simon. Somehow. Found out. That." God. I've run out of filler words. Nonny taps her cane on the floor like she wants to help me along. "I'm gay". (E20.C22.P198)</p>						
Addy	<p>I shade my eyes against the sun outside the church, scanning the crowd until I</p>						

	spot Jake. He and the other pallbearers put Simon's casket onto some kind of metal stretcher, then step aside as the funeral directors angle it toward the hearse.(E3.C7.P67)						
	I stagger, my face aching, but manage to stay upright and twist in an attempt to connect my knee to his groin and my nails to his eye. Jake grunts again when I make contact, stumbling enough that I break free and spin away. My ankle buckles and his hand locks around my arm, tight as a vise. He pulls me toward him and grips me hard by the shoulders. For one bizarre second I think he's going to kiss me. (E7.C29.P256)						
	I suck in my cheeks, wondering if she's going to show me the Tumblr posts.						

	<p>Maybe the police think one of us wrote them as some kind of awful joke. If they ask me who, I guess I'd have to say Bronwyn. Because the whole thing sounds like it's written by somebody who thinks they're ten times smarter than everyone else. (E10.C7.P68)</p>						
	<p>I can't breathe. It's out there for everyone to see. How? Simon's dead; he can't have published this. Has someone else taken over for him? The Tumblr poster? But it doesn't even matter: the how, the why, the when—all that matters is that it is. (E15.C7.P69)</p> <p>When I ring the doorbell Bronwyn answers with a muted "Hey." Her eyes droop with exhaustion and her hair's come half out of its pnytail. It occurs to</p>						

	<p>me that we've all had our turn getting crushed by this experience: me when Jake dumped me; Cooper when he was outed, mocked, and pirsued by the police; and now Bronwyn when the guy she loves is in jail for murder. (E16.C26.P230)</p>						
	<p>God. How can my heart be hammering this hard and I still be alive? It should have burst out of my chest by now. "At the end of school last year, when you were in Cozumel with your parents, I ran into TJ at the beach. We got a bottle of rum and ended up getting really drunk. And I went to TJ's house and, um, I hooked up with him." Tears slide down my cheeks and drip onto my collarbone.</p> <p>"Hooked up <i>how</i>?" Jake asks flatly. I</p>						

	<p>hesitate, wondering if there’s any possible way I can make this sound less awful than it is. But then Jake repeats himself—“Hooked up how?”—so forcefully that the words spring out of me.</p> <p>“We slept together.” I’m crying so hard I can Barely get more words out. “I’m sorry, Jake. I made a stupid, horrible mistake and I’m so, so sorry.” (E21.C9.P86)</p>						
	<p>I sit on a bench and pull out my phone, my hands shaking. I can’t call Jake, not for this. But who does that leave? My mind’s as blank as if Detective Wheeler took an eraser and wiped it clean. I’ve built my entire world around Jake and now that it’s shattered I realize, way too late, that I</p>						

	<p>should have cultivated some other people who'd care that a police officer with mom hair and a sensible suit just accused me of murder. And when I say "care," I don't mean in an <i>oh-my-God-did-you-hear-what-happened-to-Addy</i> kind of way. (E23.C7.P71)</p>						
Nate	<p>She shrugs it off and yanks her phone from the front pocket. "Hello? Yes, I can.... Yes, this is Bronwyn. Did you— Oh God. Are you sure?" her backpack slips out of her hand and falls at her feet. "Thank you for calling."</p> <p>She lowers the phone and stares at me, her eyes wide and glassy.</p> <p>"Nate, he's gone," she says. "Simon's dead." (E4.C1.P27)</p>						
	<p>"What's up, Stan?" I put him on my shoulder, grab my food, and flop into an</p>						

	<p>armchair across from my comatose father. He has the World Series on, which I turn off because (a) I hate baseball and (b) it reminds me of Cooper Clay, which reminds me of Simon Kelleher and that whole sick scene in detention. I'd never liked the kid, but that was horrible. And Cooper was almost as useless as the blond girl when you come right down to it. Bronwyn was the only one who did anything except babble like an idiot. (E17.C4.P44)</p> <p>We're not getting anywhere with this conversation. But I'm struck by a couple of things as I listen to them talk. One: I like all of them more than I thought I would. Bronwyn's obviously been the biggest surprise, and like doesn't cover</p>						
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	<p>it. But Addy's turned into kind of a badass, and Cooper's not as one-dimensional as I thought.</p> <p>And two: I don't think any of them did it. (E18.C24.P209)</p>						
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BIOGRAPHY



Ayu Sari Andhara was born on March 3rd, 1997 in Bulukumba, South Sulawesi. She is the second child from Nasrullah and Dra. Nurjannah. She has one sister and one brother. She was graduated from elementary school of SDN 329 Palambarae in 2008. In the same year, she continued her junior high school in SMPN 1 Bulukumba and graduated in 2011. Then she continued her study in senior high school at SMAN 8 Bulukumba and graduated in 2014. After that, she registered as the student in Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar and took English and Literature Department of Adab and Humanities Faculty.